SPAIN.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE CROWN AND THE CARLISTS-BRITISH OFFICIAL SYMPATHY WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Paris, Jan. 25, 1875.
Information has been received from Madrid that a preliminary pariey was held between the Carlic and the Alfonsists on the 23d inst., when the basi of a convention was agreed to, the ratification of which on both sides is probable.

THE BRITISH MINISTER PRIENDLY TO THE REPUB-

LICANS.
There is a rumor that Mr. Layard, the British Minister, will soon be withdrawn from Madrid. It ts reported that he does not conceal his republi can sympathies.

FRANCE.

A MINISTERIALIST GAIN IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Pants, Jun. 25, 1875. The bill for the creation of a Senate passed its first reading in the Assembly to-day by a vote of 512 yeas to 188 nays. The Leit and the legitimists opposed the first reading.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI IN HIS SEAT IN PARLIAMENT-A GOVERNMENT TRIUMPH IN THE LEGISLATIVE

General Caribaldi was present at to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. He was loudly cheered on taking the oath.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT OF THE CABINET. The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected a motion censuring the government for the Villa-

ENGLAND.

THE COAST SWEPT BY A HEAVY GALE-GREAT

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING. LONDON, Jan. 25, 1875.

A terrific gale accompanied by storms of rain

has prevailed on the British coasts for two days Innumerable casualties to sailing craft are reported.

HUNGARY.

A CELEBRATED STATESMAN SERIOUSLY ILL.

VIENNA, Jan. 25, 1875, Francis Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is hopelessly Ill. A MINERS' STRIKE SATISPACTORILY ENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 26-5 A. M. The Dean Forest miners have ended their strike by accepting the terms offered by the masters.

THE CABLE STEAMER FARA-DAY.

LONDON, Jan. 25, 1875. The Direct United States Cable Company's steamer Faraday, instead of coaling at Woolwich, will proceed to a Scottish port for repairs. She can hardly start out again to try and pick up her cable off the Newfoundland coast until the settled weather of next spring or early summer.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

AN EXCITING CONTEST IN PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 26-5 A. M. The great billiard handleap tournament, the first played in England on the American system. began here last night.

William Cook (champion of England), John Roberts, Jr., Joseph Bennett, Louis Kilkenny, S. W. Stanley and all the leading English players participate in the tournament.

MEXICO.

SISTERS OF CHARITY ARRESTED ON A SERIOUS CHARGE-THE RELIGIOUS AGITATION INCREAS-

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 18, 1875. Several Sisters of Charity, who had reached Vera Cruz on their way to France, have been brought back to this city on the charge of carrying off a young Mexican girl against her own consent and her parents' wishes.

The girl has been returned to her family. She testifies that the Sisters intercepted and withheld her correspondence with her parents and forced her to go with them out of the country.

The women of Guanajuato have issued a protest against the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, bitterly denouncing the government for the ac and repreaching the men who support it.

A LABOR STRIKE ENDED. S The strike of the workmen in the Hidalgo mines

LOYALIST HONORS TO THE SPANISH CROWN. HAVANA, Jan. 25, 1875.

The festivities over the accession of Alionso have from the Park on the downfall of the monarchy, is

to be replaced. HAVANA MARKETS. HAVANA Jan. 25, 1875.

Spanish gold, 218 a 210; American, 220 a 221.

Exchange excited; on the United States, sixty

Exchange excited; on the United States, sixty days' currency, 86 a 88 premium; short sight, 96 a 92 premium; sixty days, gold, 110 a 112 premium; short sight, 11s a 116 premium; on London, 138 a 140 premium; on Paris, 116 a 118 premium.

VENEZUELA.

THE WAR AGAINST THE REVOLUTION STILL IN PROGRESS.

Reports from the interior are contradictory. It left General Marquez in command of the army at Barquisimeto and is on his way back to Porto Cabello, with the intention of making a naval attack on Zozo (Coron.

The repel general Colina is reported to have retreated to Churuguara.
THE BULK OF THE POPULATION PEACEFUL.

Outside of the districts occupied, by the insurgents the Republic remains perfectly tranquil.

HAYTI.

THE TREATY WITH ST. DOMINGO AWAITING RAT-IFICATION-A DISASTROUS PIRE-A NATIVE

JACKEL (via Havana), Jan. 18, 1875. An extra session of the Haytian Assembly has been called at Port an Prince to ratify the treaty between St. Domingo and Hayti.

A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.
A conflagration occurred here on December 27. Three hundred houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$300,000.

CANNIBALISM.

A black man who was brought to Jacmel from the interior on charge of cannibalism has been tried and convicted and will be executed in a few days. When arrested he had in a basket the head of a victim who seemed to have been only recently

KING KALAKAUA.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 25, 1875. King Kalakana passed through Ogden, on his journey westward, last evening, and was visited there by the Mayor and a deputation of Mormon citizens from this city. An address from the Mayor was read, to which the King answered that he would make a written reply from san Fran-cisco.

A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25, 1875. Tom Johnson (colored), who was to be hanged next Friday for murder, has had his senter commuted by the Governor to imprisonment his in the Pontontiary.

LOUISIANA.

Military View of the Condition of the State.

BASIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Colonel Morrow's Investigation Prior to January 4.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1876. The President sent to the Senate to-day, in fur-ther response to its resolution of inquiry, an-other large mass of manuscript copies of the correspondence relative to disorders in Louisiana. The correspondence dates back to October 25, 1874, and begins with various cipher telegrams sent by General Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses a strong disapprobation of Major Merrill's action in making affidavits against the citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged viola-tions of the Enforcement act. Emory informed Merrill that he considered his personal appearance as prosecutor was a departure from the established rules of the service and mischlevous

in its tendency.

Merrill thereupon explained that his action was due to the fact that no citizen could have made these affidavits except at the risk of his life, and submits sundry voluminous reports detailing the lawless condition of affairs in the Red River re-

Merrill says, under date of Shreveport, Octo-

No civil authority or machinery of any kind, local. State or national, has for a long time existed here, and the community is last drifting into a state where any uncontrollable lunatic could set a match to the mune. My action was taken to set civil functions going and restore respect for civil law, and to remind the community that this was not a state of war.

These reports being all before the department, Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed to Major Merrill, December 7, 1874, through the headquarters of the army, that the department considered his action justified by the circumstances. The papers next comprise a long report from General Emory concerning Lieutenant Hodgson's arrest by the civil authorities for cutting the telegraph wires and various reports of subordinate officers giving details of the disorders and massacres in Colfax and Coushatta parish, &c. General Emory subsequently reports his action, detailing Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Morrow to proceed to the

Red River region and make a thorough examina-tion of the condition of affairs.

EVACUATION OF THE STATE HOUSE.

On November 16, 1874, Adjutant General Towns-end telegraphed to General Emory, as follows:— If the troops in New Orlean still occupy the State House, it is desired by the President that they be trans-ferred to the quarters they are to occupy for the winter. Are there any in the State House? General Emory replied next day:—

The troops moved as directed, it will slightly in-crease the estimated expenses for quarters. While in the State House strict orders were observed not to inter-fere with the free ingress or egress of citizens, or with State affairs.

fere with the free ingress or egress of citizens, or with State affairs.

VIOLENCE APPREHENDED.

On the 15th of December General Emory telegraphed to the department as follows:—

The Returning Board, and the people, representing the opposing party, differ on vital questions. Each avera against the other crimes of such enormity that in the present excited condition of the public mind violence is imminent.

On the occasion of the 14th of September 1, was informed in a despatch, dated September 15, that the President directed you to say previous orders are not to be observed, in consequence of which my order to Colonel Brooke to recognize Governor Kellogg was revoked and an entercommentation. The avoid further misunderstanding in the impending disturbance, which may happen at any moment, or may not occur, until after the meeting of the Legislature in January, I ask to be informed if the instructions of your despaten of September 13 are to be considered in torce, or if I am to await the result of another application from Governor Kellogg to the President.

To this Adjutant General Townsend replied,

Kellogg to the President.

To this Adjutant General Townsend replied, December 16, as follows:—

The President directs that you make arrangements to be in readiness to suppress violence and have it understood that you will do it.

On December 16 General Emory telegraphed:-

Since my despatch of yesterday information comes which I think justifies the conclusion that personal violence and armed conflict will not be used by the contending parties to settle the pending political troubles in this city. n this city.

Under the date of Shreveport, December 11, 1874, leutenant Colonel Morrow makes a brief report it has investigation in that vicinity, in anticipation of a longer report which he says he will write out subsequently. After stating that there is no need of more troops in that vicinity, he says:—

need of more troops in that vicinity, he says:—

An arrangement has been made between the United States civil authorities here and certain prominent citizens under which it is more than probable that there will be no further call for troops to act as a posse to marshals. It this shall follow from the arrangement referred to the army will be relieved from a most unpleasant and onerous duty, and a great cause of local irritation will be removed. As to the general condition of affairs in the parishes of Caddo and De Soto I reserve my opinion until I have had taller opportunity for forming one. But this much I must say, it is not such as to give any grounds of apprehension on the not such as to give any grounds of apprehension on the part of the commanding general, of serious disturbance of any kind, at least, not at present. It is not to be dissurbed in the commanding the comm

NO DISLOYALTY. Lieutenant Colonel Morrow continues:-

In all I have said it is important to understand that, so far as relates to the United States, there is not the saightest disposition to oppose the general government; but the opposition to the State government is determined and expressed, and will manifest itself in open violence whenever and wherever it asserts itself. on the 24th of December Lieutesant Colonel Morrow, then in New Orieans, submits a detailed report of his investigation. Its main conclusions are the same as those above given in his skeleton roport. He expresses his opinion that the troops may be safely withdrawn from Alexandria, Colfax and Natchrioches, and need not be increased at any other point to compel obedience to the laws of the United States, though he adds:—

Troops may be required, however, in nearly every section of the Mate to sustain the State authorities if Congress by appropriate legislation does not give some relief.

He says he is aware of the fact that the federal

He says he is aware of the fact that the federal troops have not been ordered into parishes except on requisition of the civil authorities, but recommends that stringent orders be given to officers to exercise caution and not to furnish passes except in cases where the Marshal, unanced, has tried to serve mis process and failed, and has made applications to the clizens for proper assistance and been refused. This he believes to be good pokey as well as good law, and if strictly adhered to lever demands will be made on the military. He says the general condition of affairs on the Red River is bad. Respect or regard for the general government is expressed by all classes of people, but they also express open Contempt and Deplance of the State Government.

This dissatisfaction and discontent affect all de-This dissatisfaction and discontent affect all departments of business, and the whole aspect of the country has a look of poverty and neglect. The law has failen into disregard and disrepute, and the judges are openly charged with corruption. United States deputy marshals have used United States soldiers in cases where there was no necessity for them, and in some parishes have discharged their duties in an unnecessarily harsh, if not cruel, manner.

duties in an unnecessarily harsh, if not cruel, manner.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS.

Colonel Morrow gives the following as his deep seated convictions:—The present State government cannot maintain itself in power a single hour without the protection of the rederal toops, and even with this protection they will not be able to collect taxes and perform the functions of government. The State government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community. Further on he says:—

If the expressions of the people are to be believed, and it do believe them, there is a very sincere desire to live quitely under the protection of the constitution of the United States and to enjoy the blessings of the national government; but there is no disguising the fact that the protection afforded by the federal administration to the government of the bresent State Executive is the cause of the contraction of the waits inhabitants of the State.

In forwarding this report, December 27, General

Emory says:—

For nearly two years the condition of affairs has been very precarious, and the State Government has constantly shown itself unable to cope with the diffentites of the situation in which it is placed. This state of things is daily growing werse, and I commend the subject to serious consideration. The mission of the army to keep the peace, without the power of removing the causes which disturb it has, I think, been tarried out as tar as practicable; and I therefore respectfully recommend that if it can be done the powers of the military commanders be greatly increased, or this some other measure be resorted to to obtain the deared end.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ENDORSEMENT.
General Sherman makes the following endorse

but I shall not intrude my opinion in the confusion in which the subject is now enveloped. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1875. The Congressional Committee are still investi-gating the action of the Returning Board. The evidence to-day was about the same as that given before the sub-committee. Messrs. Whitaker, before the sub-committee. Messrs. Whitaker, Arroyo and others were examined, and the Secretary of State was required to furnish the papers that were before the Returning Board.

The McEneryites have again proposed to submit the 1872 election to the arbitration of the Congressional Committee.

Speaker Hain does not believe that the republicans, if they had the power, would submit to the plan proposed by the caucus resolution of the conservatives, "That the Congressional Committee now in New Orleans take the returns and declare who were elected to the Legislature,"

THE NEW SENATORS.

TENNESSEE

ANOTHER EXCITING DAY-BATES STILL LEAD-ING-WITHDRAWAL OF BATES AND RENOMI-NATION OF BROWN-SPEAKER PAINE ADJOURNS THE CONVENTION UNTIL TO-DAY, AFTER THE FIFTYTHIRD BALLOT.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25, 1875. The Nashville population surged with excitement to-day. Andy Johnson, who is making a grand fight for his political life, hoped that a quiet Sabbath would calm the troubled waters. To-day's proceedings developed the fact, however, that the quietude only seemed to intensity the excitement. Rumors were affoat, from early morn until the assembling of the Legislature at noon, of plots and counter-plots entered into. Various specula tions were rife as to whether there would be a combination to overthrow Andy Johnson. This was relied upon by his opponents who compose the divided House. It was thought that no one could be concentrated upon successfully. Ewing's handful of friends hold the balance of power as they had last Saturday.

EXCITING SCENES.

At noon the floor and galleries of the House were packed. Hundreds of the devoted followers of Johnson had remained outside to catch the ru-mors of the voting as they floated from within the

breathless stlence.

Before the balloting commenced, Speaker Paine, the presiding officer, after a prolonged search through his coat and pantaloon pockets, produced

the presiding officer, after a prolonged search through his coat and pantaloon pockets, produced a formidable array of legal cap. He then urged upon those present the importance and necessity of preserving order, and declared that the Convention should be treated with courtesy and the decorum justly its due. He then announced that it the Convention was not treated with proper respect he would remove it to some locality where it would be properly treated.

Senator harronized harangued the Assembly on the importance of harmony, and announced that he bore the olive branch, in the person of Judge Sneed, of the Supreme Court, and took his seat amid profound silence. "Olive branch" was supposed to be a good thing, but the Legislature did not recognize any resemblance. Judge Sneed bore it bravely, though.

THE BALLOTS.

There were four ballots taken, the first being the fiftieth:—Johnson, 42; Bates, 47; Ewing, 7. During this ballot the members explained their votes and the remarks were hailed with loud cheers. When the name of Andy Johnson was pronounced the appliance was dealening. The spectacle in the gallery was very attractive; hundreds were thrown together in a confused mass. As many as could use their hands had tally sneets and were diligently at work recording the vote. Fitty-first ballot:—Johnson, 44; Bates, 47, Ewing, 7. This ballot was carried by Senator Marchbanks changing from Bates to Johnson and calling forth long continued cheering, creating great commotion on the floor, especially on the Bates side. Fitty-second ba'lot—Johnson, 44; Bates, 47; Ewing, 7. When this ballot was announced, a motion for the Convention to rise was offered. This motion caused great agitation. Pitty-third ballot—Johnson, 45; Bates, 46; Ewing, 8. Before the balloting was witadrawn. This fell like a bomb shell, producing a profound sensation.

Abdournment of the Convention.

Bates, 4d; Ewing, 8. Before the balloting was fairly resumed on the fitty-fourth ballot states was withdrawn. This fell like a bomb shell, producing a protound sensation.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

Before the surprise could find an expression Brown was renominated. This was a signal for a general outburst and the scene that ensued was indiscribable. The "gods" in the galleries shouted like madmen. The noise and confusion was such that the sound of the Speaker's gavel was drowned before it reached even the Speaker's ears. It seemed as though the dignity and authority of the Convention was gone. After repeated calls by the Speaker and a continuous application of the gavel the noise was smiletently settled to enable the Speaker to catch a motion for the Convention to rise. He proceeded to put the motion, and such a scene as was never before witnessed ensued. Nearly every member arose on his feet, and, throwing his hands up, cried aloud, "The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker!" every face and feature showing interest, feeling and excitement. The Speaker seemed to become unnerved, and evidently thought the mass before him was untameable and unmanageable. Heedless of the demand for "yeas and nays," he declared the Convention risen and commanded the Senators to follow him into their chamber. They did so. This bold comp upon the part of the Speaker, who was known to be a strong Brown man, produced a feeling of mingled regret and indignation. It was with great dimentity that the Senators found egress. Immediately upon the rising of the Convention both houses adjourned.

Excited Growds.

Journed.

EXCITED GROWDS.

The members mingled wish excited crowds in the corridors of the Capitol and discussed the work of the day. The prevailing sentiment was indignation at the unprecedented and unwarranted action of Speaker Paine in declaring the Convention adjourned when it was manifest there was an overwhelming sentiment against it. Speaker Paine let loose the rems of government and gave it over to the howling wilderness of spectators. Johnson men count as certain forty-eight votes; eleven more are doubtful. The whole number of members of the Legislature will be present to-elect.

NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN JOINT CAUCUS YESTERDAY—GEORGE M. BOBESON NOMINATED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

TRENTON, Jan. 25, 1875. The republican joint caucus, after one hour's ssion to-day, with Senator 'Sewell in the chair and thirty-one Senators and members present, none being absent, nominated George M. Robeson for United States Senator—he receiving 25 votes: Courtlandt Parker 4, and Thomas H Dudley 2. The nomination was made unanimous. This is an empty honor, as the democrats control the office. empty honor, as the democrats control the office. The caucus passed a resolution not to go into a joint meeting for any other office but that of senator on Wednesday next, the day appointed for the election. Great pressure was brought to bear in layor of stockton by some democratic members who worked hard this evening in his behalf. Circulars were linerally distributed setting forth that the nomination of Randolph by the democrats was not made unanimous, and hence the whole question may be considered an open one, to be settled in joint meeting, and that the protest of some members was positive and emphatic, and therefore the nomination was not binding.

binding.

The election of democratic successors to the present incumbents of State Treasurer and Prison Keeper is jeopardized by the action of the republican caucus to-night. The republicans hold another caucus to-morrow in reference to the Senatorial question.

WEST VIRGINIA.

NO AGREEMENT ON A CANDIDATE-CAMDEN AND WALKER LEADING-A DEADLOCK PROBABLE. CHARLESTON, Jan. 25, 1875.

After fourteen ballots to-night without materially changing the vote for a democratic candidate for United States Senator the caucus adjourned till to-morrow evening. Unless that party can agree in the meantime upon its candidate the Legislature will cast a formal ballot to-morrow and adjourn. It may possibly be a week before a Senator is elected, as all manner of flibustering and electioneering tactics will be resurted to. From present indications the flual result baffles the wisest politicians here. There will be a deadlock, as in Tennessee, out the minority of sixteen republicans on joint ballot cannot affect the result in the least, Judge Brannon begins to look up. He is the third man in the race, Camden and Walker being the leaders at present. The average vote of the latter two in the cancus to night was twenty-one each. Some bets are made of two to one on Camden against the field.

FLORIDA.

CONTINUED ABSENCE OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS NO QUORUM-SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FIRED

UPON-VOTING COMMENCING TO-DAY. TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 25, 1875.
The republican members of the State Senate absented themselves to-day as they did inst week, thus preventing the meeting of a quorum and the unseating of one of their number. The Sergeantat-Arms, with assistants, were instructed to arrest absentees, and, proceeding in this duty, were fired upon by Senator Parlin, of Pensacoia, to alleges however that he was trat fired on. Considerable excitement in consequence ensued, and the matter was reported to the Senate and a resolution was offered calling on Governor Stearns for military assistance to compel republican members to attend, but this was voted down, and a committee appointed to investigate.

A United states Senator to succeed Mr. Gilbert will be voted for by each House separately tomorrow. The contest will consume several days, as neither party has a majority and a compromise must be made.

WISCONSIN.

Onicaco, Jan. 25, 1875.

A special despatch from Madison, Wis., to the
Times says:—The Senatorial opposition caucus torimes says:—The Senatorial opposition caucus tonight nominated General Edward S. Bragg, of
Fon du Lac, on the first ballot, the vote standing
Bragg, 37; H. S. Orton, 12; J. C. Sloan, 1. Bragg's
nomination was then made unanimous.

The nomination of General Bragg by the democrats for United States Senator was with the
understanding that he shall withdraw if a coalition can be formed with the boiling republicans.

The friends of Carpenter are confident that no
combination can be organized that will defeat his
election.

ROBERT BURNS.

Fully 500 ladies and gentlemen were waiting last evening in the pleasant rooms of the Caledonia Club, in Sullivan street, for the completion of the preparations for the Burns banquet. It had been announced that the feast would com-mence at half-past seven o'clock, but it was fully half-past nine before Chieftain Dingwell called the company to order and announced the Rev. Mr. Mitchell to say grace. The banquet hall was very tastefully decorated. Over the head table an excellent portrait of the poet was hung, with the American flag surrounding it, and at the opposite end of the hall a similar flag was gracefully folded. On either of the side walls the British flag and St. Andrew's Cross were formed into loops. Several pictures were hung

As the company were being seated the band in attendance played "In the Gaub of Old Gael," which was followed by the "Thistle Set" and other Scotch music. After the ordinary dinner had been disposed of there was a considerable pause, during which induigence was had in fine old Scotch ale and better cold whiskey punch, and every one seemed to be expectant of the great event of the banquet, the serving of the far renowned "hazgis," So important is this flish to Scottish festivals that it becomes necessary to have it introduced with a poem expressly composed for its particular self, and Clansman James Walsh performed the duty of delivering one in a highly creditable manner, receiving appliause at every extravagant point of landation of the national compound. The first dish of "margis" was brought in amid a volley of cheering, and ladies and gentlemen rose in their seats, eagerly stretching out their arms for the magnificent hash, while amid the tumultuous uproar the band made the company still more excited by spiritedly playing "The Campbells Are Coming." As the company were being seated the band in

uproar the bane made the company still more excited by spiritedly playing "The Campbells Are Coming."

The banquet over the Chieftain announced the toasts. First came "The Day We Celebrate." Clansman Hamilton was to have responded to this toast, but he being ill the Chieftain called on Mr. David Thompson for the song, "There was a lad was born in Kyle," which was given well and fully chorussed by all the company. Then the Rev. Mr. Mitchell responded to the toast in a very neat and effective speech. He pardoned "Bobble" for all his wild ways among the lasses, and condoned his taking "a glass or two" too much by throwing all the biame upon the times in which he lived. The Chieftain then called upon Mrs. Gouriny and her beautiful caughter for the duet, "welcome, Jemmy Bear," which was so finely rendered that a repetition was demanded, with much cheering. The next toast, "The Memory of Burns," was drank in silence. Then came a song from Mrs. Baird, "O Sing to Ms the Auld Scotch Songs," which was very sweetly sung and eagerly encored. The toast, "The Land of Our Hirth; the Land of Our Adoption," was responded to by Mr. John L. Wilson, of the Scotsman, in an able speech.

Then followed a song by Mr. Walcott and an excellent speech from Mr. Mathewson, Commissioner. of Education, who was introduced as the son of a fine old Scotsman, and who responded to the toast, "Scotsmen's Sons in America." Miss Dowd now relieved the speech-making with the old song, "Green Grows the Rusbes," and was deservedly applauded, and then the Rev. Mr. Mitchell pleasantly responded to the toast "The leases." Then everybody sang as he or she pleased, and long after milinight the whoic company might be seen dahcing jigs and reels, waitzes and quadrilles, in a mood of mind which was very blissful.

THE CELEBRATION IN WILLIAMSBURG. The Burns' Club of Brooklyn, E. D., which has been in existence for twelve years, celebrated last evening the lifth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, at a dinner at the Wall House in Fourth street, near Broadway. The chair was occupied by the President of the clib, Mr. James C. Eadle. The room in which the banquet was spread was tastefully decorated with American and British flags, while festoons of fragrant flowers decorated the walls and chandeliers. The hour set for dinner was eight o'clock, but it was nearly nine before that canny Scot, Mr. William Cleland, dressed in his klits, piped the party from the parlor to the table.

The cloth being removed about half-past ten o'clock, the President, Mr. Eadle, made a lew introductory remarks, complimenting the members of the Club upon their twelfth anniversary meeting and upon the enthusiastic manner in which they rallied to do honor to the genius of "Robbie Burns." Robert Burns, at a dinner at the Wall House in

THE ANNIVERSARY IN JERSEY CITY.

The Burns Club of Jersey City held their annua dinner last evening at Taylor's Hotel, and it was dinner last evening at Taylor's Hotel, and it was by far the most interesting celebration held for many years. The President of the club, Mr. Alexander Campbeil, presided. Among those present were Congressman Hardinnerg. Ex-Aiderman Campbell, James Stevens, Dr. Craven, General Hall, Deputy United States Marsnal Bailey, John C. Turner, Freeholder Frost, Captain Job Falkenourg, Dr. Craig, Ex-Senator Noan D. Taylor and P. H. Nugent. The usual toasts were proposed and responded

to.
After the regular programme was exhausted several volunteer toasts were offered and responded to. The evening was one of real enjoy-

OBITUARY.

REV. GEORGE TRASE. Rev. George Trask, the well known anti-tobacco apostle, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Fitchburg, Mass., yesterday. He was seventy-eight years of age.

COUNTESS OF CARNARVON.

A cable telegram from London, under date of yes-terday, the 25th inst., reports the death of the Counterday, the 25th inst, reports the death of the Countess of Carnarvon, wife of the Earl of Carnarvon. The deceased lady, Evelyn Stanhope, was the only daughter of the Right Honorable George Augustus Frederick Stanhope, Sixth Earl of Chesterneid. She was married to the Earl of Carnarvon, the fourth peer of that title, on the 5th of September in the year 1861. The Countess leaves three cifficates, Lord Portchester, born in 1866, being her cliest. She was a very amiable and accomplished lady and the heiress of a large fortune.

JOHN H. WALKER. Hon. John H. Walker, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, died at this residence in Erie, Pa., jesterday morning, after having endured a protracted attack of ill-health. Mr. Walker enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens of all shades of politics. The first President of the Constitutional Convention was Mr. Meredith. This gentleman was selzed with a sudden liness while in the discharge of his executive duty and died, and Mr. Walker was unanimously chosen by the delegates as his successor.

CHARLES HURLBURT. Charles Huriburt, a leading merchant of Boston. died in that city on Saturday night, the 24th inst.

charles Huriburt, a leading merchant of Boston, died in that city on Saturday night, the 24th inst., to the great regret of a numerous circle of friends. Charles Hulbert was born in Lee, Mass., and was educated at the common schools and academies of his native town. He commenced his business life as a bookkeper with Platner & Smith, paper dealers. At nineteen years of age he became a partner in the dry goods business with Mr. T. P. Punnkett, a member of the present Legislature of Massachusetts, at Pittsfield, under the title of Plunkett & Hulbert. In 1851 he went to Boston and became a partner in the house of James M. Beebe & Co., where he remained uil the dissolution of the firm, some five years since, when he retired with an ample fortune. He subsequently purchased warehouses on Union wharf, where he engaged in the storage business, in which he has retained an interest, After his retirement from the Board of Aldermen he accepted the position of manager of the Northampton Loan and Trust Company, and in connection with Hoo. S. M. Crosby, has managed the Boston branch of the institution. Mr. Hulbert's public line was limited to one year's service on the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1873, and to the regret of all he declined a re-election. His brief term was marked by that identity to his trust which was characteristic of him in every walk of lite. His previous mercantite lite qualified him for graspung the financial condition of the city, and by close attention and constant study he became thoroughly versed in the monetary affairs of the municipality.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE ACADEMY-"IL TROVA-TORE." Miss Kellogg opened her season of English opera last evening with the "Trovatore," and, considering the number of years that the public has been

called on to witness the representation of this

well known opera, it responded loyally to the appeal, both in numbers and in enthusiastic greeting. The performance was creditable on the whole, barring a certain meagreness of aspect which attaches itself, as a general thing, to the mise en scène of a travelling company. The chief artists performed their parts fairly, and if no electric success crowned their efforts, at the same time no chilling sense of failure was their portion. Miss Kellogg, the fair manager of the troupe and promoter of the scheme of English opera, seemed a trifle fatigued as to voice, but her rendering of the role of Leonora was as thorough and painstaking a performance as ever. Her cavatina in the last act was received with outpursts of applause, and was rewarded with a floral tribute of more than ordinary circumference. The "Miserere" (we still cling to the traditions of the Italian stage and cannot so suddealy adopt the Italian stage and cannot so suddenly adopt the English version in our musical indications; was likewise the occasion of much enturations and an encore. The tenor, Mr. Mans, gave the "Non it scord at me" with correctness and with the charm qi a suave and agreeable voice. The heroic song of the third act, "Di quella plru," does not lie within his capacity to the same extent, the metallic quality and timbra of voice necessary for that vocal effort lacking in his musical endowments. The baritone, Mr. Carleton, who replaces Campbell since the death of the latter, has a good and sonorous voice, united to a certain vigor of style which, if wanting in method and finish, is not devoid of interest. Miss Beaumont, the Azucean of the opera, performed her pare satisfactorily, without aiming at any striking effect or permitting herself any departure from the beaten track of the gypsy's melancholy career. Miss Keilogg has, at least, decided on variety as the spice of all entertainments, and will treat her audiences to a change of programme every night during the week. To-morrow evening Wallace's "Maritana" will be given, with ame. Van Zandt as Maritana, and Caste, the well known tenor, as bon Clesar. On Wednesday "Faust" with Miss Keilogg, Mass and Carleton in the leading roles, and on Friday "Mignon." The liberal encouragement which has attended the opening night of Miss Keilogg's enterprise should certainly not be withdrawn in the face of so rich a choice, and we prophesy for the coming season of English opera, which must be brief as it is interesting, all the success that we hope. denly adopt the English version in our musical in

"TRODDEN DOWN" AT NIBLO'S.

At Niblo's last evening Watkins' play of "Trodden Down; or, Under Two Plags," was presented to a Down; or, Under two Fings," was presented to a fair audience, Harry Watkins assuming the role of Fergus McCarthy and Rose Watkins that of Mary McCarthy and Bianche Desmonde respect-ively. It is an Irish drama in four acts, with a good share of sensational points not overwrought and sufficiently illustrative of the period in which the story is laid. Romance thrives better on Irish soil when rebellion and misery prevail. Adver-sity, like a furnace, appears to bring out the true metal of the native character. This drama opens with the stormy epoch of '98, when the land was converted into a camp and English soldiers, by with the stormy epoch of '95, when the land was converted into a camp and English soldiers, by indiscriminate shooting, hanging, flogging and all manner of atrocates, fliled the peasant heart with dismay, yet nerved the peasant arm to many a deed of heroic courage and desperate revenge. Forgus McCarthy (Air. Watkins) is an outlaw, "trodden down." Against him all the sangularry machinery of the government is set in motion. He is pursued to the wildest recesses of the mountains, where he contrives to hide for a period. A company of soldiers appear on the scene, and a stratagem, the simple song of a woman, his wife, saves his life. A lapse of eighteen years takes place, and in the second act McCarthy, who has in the meantime been an exile from his native land, appears among the scenes of his early manhood. His wife is dead, but her daughter, born after his escape, has been adopted by Lord Desmond, whose own wite lost her first child in delirium. Blanche Desmond (Mrs. Watkins) has grown marriageable and is sought by a gambler named Herrick Wolfe (E. K. Collier). McCarthy becomes known to Wolfe, who makes him an instrument to get to the possession of the girl. McCarthy at first indignantly spurns the proposition, but getting drunk he goes forward on the mission; by a designing blunder he defeats Wolfe's wishes, by giving his daughter, to whom he makes himself known, to the very man she is really in love with. A number of incidents follow, and the ending is very pathetic. The atoliesus were for the most part effective. The atoliesus of the play had many shrewd and humorous hits, though, perhaps, overladen with heroic sentiment. Little Amy Lee, as Nelly Maione, with logue of the play had many shrewd and humorous hits, though, perhaps, overladen with heroic sentiment. Little Amy Lee, as Neily Malone, with song and duet with Lanty Reardon IX. Budworth), made a hit. C.-L. Farwell, as Lord Desmond, and Miss Jefferson, as Lady Desmond, acted their parts with ease and fidelity. The opening scene was tame, but as it progressed the drama developed various situations of novelty and interest.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. A bill of much variety was presented at this

house last night. Beginning with an Ethiopian sketch it terminated with a buriesque on Bouci-cault's "Shaughraun." Some of the sketches offensive, and had the ring of true merit about them, as for instance, Sol Smith Russeli's clever delineations, Davis' ventriloquial performance other hand, the fun was often broad and indell-cate. An Irish sketch, called in the bill "Mrs. Mo Cann's Hotel," was repulsively vulgar and indecent. Its coarseness was too much even for a variety audience, and there was evidently a feeling of relief in the house when the performers withdrew. The management would do well to remove the "hotel" from the bill; it is offensive, without possessing a reneeming atom of humor or wit. "The Shock-Raun" was the chief attraction, and as the audience evidently went in the hope of seeing some run made at Boucloaut's expense, they must have been sadly disappointed. The person who is responsible for this "burlesque" has taken all his situations from Mr. Boucleaut's play. He has succeeded in robbing them of all their poetry and delicacy and wit, and in return has made them vulgar without rendering them funny. The "Shock-Raun" is a queer compound of concert hall minstreisy and concert hall humor. It has nothing to recommend it to any but persons of clownish instriets, whether dressed in fusitian or broadcloth; and the latter class are sufficiently numerous to justify an enterprising manager in catering to their tasses. This is forcibly impressed on the mind by a visit to the Broadway variety theatres, where sketches that would bring down the virtuous indignation of the Bowery boys are applauded by persons in the garb of gentlemen. The songs, interspersed through the "burlesque," are sung for the most part with good effect. They are chiefly sentimental Irish ballads that have been incorporated by the author. An Irish medley, sung by Alice Harrison, was spoiled by being pitched in too high a key, and the singer was obliged to scream her way through, contending with the orchestra in a way that was equally unpleasant for herself and the audience. This lady's performance as Conn, the Shock-Raun, was decidedly clever and well sustained, as was the Corry Chinchilla of Mr. Scallon, whose merit as an actor received new illustrations by his last night's performance. These two were the only actors having important rôkes who kept within the legitimate sphere of art and tried to affuse without either being vulgar or indecent. Most of the scenic effects nave been adopted, without the slightest change, from Wallack's. There were of relief in the house when the performers withdrew. The management would do well to

Last night "Jack Harkaway" was performed at this establishment to a well-filled house. In the dramatization of the popular story most of the interest falls to the lot of Morday (Hernandez Foster), who last night equalled any of his pre-vious efforts. As usual, the "funny part" was as-signed to Mr. Sheidon, who long since became an institution to the laughter-loving theatre-goers of

institution to the laughter-loving theatre-goers of the town.

Mr. Louis Aldrich in the rôle of Jack Harkaway was as interesting as his part would allow. Owning to the awkwardness with which it is written he is unable to maintain the interest which devolves upon his character. His part in some of the dislogues is long enough for an ordinary stump speech. The thrilling interest of the many dramatic situations in which Jack is placed, "ashore and adoat," will not fail to insure him a run at Wood's.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

A small audience witnessed the performance at this theatre last evening. The programme opened with "The Haunted House," a laughable farce, and previous to the appearance of the acrobation and was recalled to sing something sentimental, "The Irish Exiles" was well received and arter the usual variety items, the programme closed with a new local drama, entitled "Broadway and the Bowery," which was warmly received, each of its numerous hits receiving immediate recogni-

This pleasant little house reopened last night under the management of Charley Shay. The evening's performance opened with an Oriental

spectacle, which was very interesting. The bill is varied, and song and dance and sketch mingle agreeably, affording a light and cheerini entertainment. It is worthy of remark that the audience are notified in the house bills that no expression of dissatisfaction will be permitted in the theatre. It is some consolation to remember that people can express dissent very effectively by staying away.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES "Little Em'ly" will be withdrawn from Boota's

tage on Saturday night.

Mr. George P. Bristow is preparing a grand na-tional symphony for the Centennial.

Mrs. Henry Butman, the celebrated Brooklyn prima donna, will shortly appear in concert as A concert will be given at Steinway Hall on

February 8 for the benefit of the German Emigrant Home in State street.

Mrs. General Ygnacio Agramonte, the distin-

guished soprano, will appear to-night at De Garmo Hall at Senor Agramonte's concert.

The mise en soine of "The Talisman" is nearly

ready, and the opera will be produced at the Academy in a week or so by the Kellogg troupe.

Barnum's trotting matches are very successfut.

The Hippodrome offers splendid facilities for the races. There will be a grand trotting carnival to-Mrs. Zust will have a testimonial concert at the

Union League Theatre on Thursday evening, at which Miss Clementine Lasar and other artists will appear.

A fire broke out last night on the fourth floor of the five story brick building No. 69 Pearl street. the five story brick building No. 69 Pearl street. The house was occupied by Leander Darling, commission merchant, and was stored with hops, butter and cheese. This stock was injured to the extent of \$25,000, and the outliding \$1,500. The adjoining structure, occupied by Wm. A. Covert & Co., dealers in butter and cheese, also caught fire and was injured to the amount of \$1,500. It is estimated that a loss of the same amount was sustained on the stock. The second floor of this latter building was occupied by Smith & Brother, dealers in hops and matt. Their loss was \$1,500 to stock and a similar amount on the premises they used.

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A.—AS A REMEDY FOR COLDS AND RHET-matism the Russian Vapon Batus, 16 Kast Fourth street are unequalied. A.—PARALYSIS HAS COME UPON THE METAL, truss business. Spring and "fingerpad" trusses can't be sold as old fron. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, some cures Rupture.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS OR CROUP-use at once Wistar's Balsan of Wild Cherry; 60 cents and \$1 a bottle; large bottles much the cheaper.

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from the different States have been prepared with the preatest care, the publication of the work having been deterred for the special purpose of receiving the full and complete official vore by counties from the section of the work having been allowed and complete official vore by counties from the section and complete official vore by counties from the section and complete official vore by counties from the section in the late and complete official vore by counties from the section and complete official vore by counties from the section and complete official vore by counties from the late and complete official vore by counties from the first part of the late of the late of the late of the contradiction of 1875. Its POLITICAL RECORD embraces all the departments of the government service at home and abroad—the Executive, Legislative and Judicial—senators and Representatives in Congress (Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses); Representatives of the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassadors to the United States at foreign counts: foreign Ambassa

holding elections in the various States, &c. &c.

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